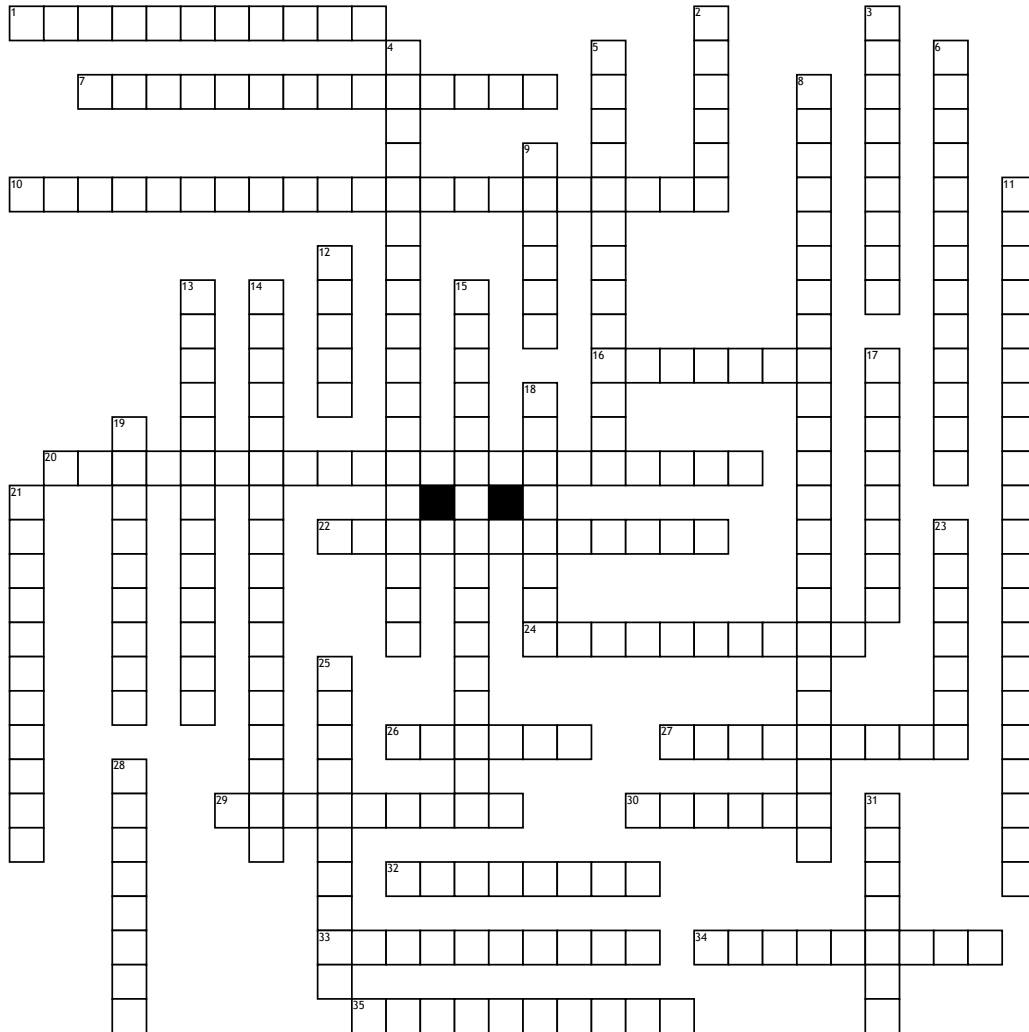


Chapter 31,32,33



Across

- 1. machines that register movements in the earth's crust. Seismographs record about 7,500 earthquakes in Japan each year.
- 7. growing more than one crop a year on the same land
- 10. Deng Xiaoping's plan to change China after the disaster of Cultural Revolution. Improve- agriculture, science/technology, defense and industry
- 16. a tropical storm, like a hurricane, that occurs in the western Pacific
- 20. A temporary government. The Nationalists who fled China set up a provisional government in Taiwan.
- 22. The 6,000-mile (9,600-kilometer) flight of Chinese Communists from southeastern to northwestern China. The Communists, led by Mao Zedong, were pursued by the Chinese army under orders from Chiang Kai-shek.
- 24. type of rule in which the military is in charge and citizens' rights are suspended. China went into martial law after the protest at Tiananmen square.
- 26. program of economic change that tried to attract foreign investors to Vietnam
- 27. A policy of glorifying military power and keeping a standing army always prepared for war
- 29. one who rebels or rises against authority. In Myanmar, warfare between ethnic insurgents and the government has slowed economic growth.
- 30. a protective zone between two countries. Mongolia is a buffer between China and Russia.
- 32. to give up power. In 1911 the Nationalist seized power in China and forced the Emperor to abdicate his throne.
- 33. the chain of volcanoes that lines the Pacific Rim. Earthquakes are common in this area. Japan is part of the Ring of Fire.

Down

- 2. A mass departure. Following World War II, millions of people fleeing war and political unrest in Asia sought safe haven in Hong Kong.
- 3. a person belonging to a tribe or group that is considered uncivilized. The Chinese considered foreigners to be barbarians.
- 4. Areas in which countries have some political and economic control, but do not directly govern. For example, in the early 1900s several European powers had carved China into spheres of influence.
- 5. increase in number.
- 6. state of being dissimilar. Indonesia and the Philippines are heterogeneous; there are hundreds of languages spoken and they are physically separated into thousands of islands.
- 8. In 1989, demonstrators peacefully assembled to push for greater democracy in China; when the demonstrators refused to disperse the government sent in troops and tanks
- 9. taxes on imported goods that make foreign goods more costly than their domestic equivalents
- 11. (1966-1976) Political policy in started in China by Mao Zedong to eliminate his rivals and train a new generation in the revolutionary spirit that created communist China. The Cultural Revolution resulted in beatings, terror, mass jailings, and the deaths of thousands.
- 12. A limit placed on the quantities of a product that can be imported. Japan sets quotas on the number of foreign made goods sold in Japan.

- 13. the production of small consumer goods such as clothing, appliances, and bicycles
- 14. A region where no military forces or weapons are permitted. The area between North and South Korea is a demilitarized zone.
- 15. a political unit with limited self-government. Tibet is an autonomous region of China.
- 17. local military rulers in China
- 18. The system of writing used in China and other East Asian countries in which each symbol represents an idea or concept rather than a specific sound, as is the case with letters in English.
- 19. A system of government in which the government controls the means of production, determining what goods will be made, how much workers will be paid, and how much items will cost.
- 21. of the same kind. Most of Japan's people have a common heritage with the same ethnic and cultural background.
- 23. Belief that there is no god. China is an official atheist state.
- 25. Chinese medical practice of inserting needles into certain areas of the body to cure disease or ease pain.
- 28. someone who claims to rule by religious or divine authority. The Dalai Lama is the theocratic ruler of Tibet.
- 31. rice fields. Southeast Asia has many rice paddies.

Word Bank

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| buffer | The Four Modernizations | atheism | warlords | typhoon |
| quota | provisional government | abdicate | Tiananmen Square Massacre | insurgent |
| theocrat | tariff | acupuncture | heterogeneity | demilitarized zone |
| The Cultural Revolution | double cropping | barbarian | Communism | doi moi |
| seismograph | indigenous | autonomous region | Ring of Fire | light industry |
| paddies | martial law | homogeneous | The Long March | militarism |
| exodus | ideogram | proliferation | downsized | Spheres of influence |